

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name: **FAITH HOME TEEN RANCH**

Water System Number: **5000217**

The water system above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6-30-15 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified By: Name Margo Ely
Signature [Signature]
Title Dir. of Admin. Svcs
Phone Number (209) 537-0606 x 11 Date 7/1/15

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the form below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used:

☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying customers. Those efforts included the following methods:

☐ Posted the CCR on the internet at <http://> _____

☐ Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)

☐ Advertised the availability of the CCR in news media (attach a copy of press release)

☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of the newspaper and date published)

☒ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations) Bulletin boards throughout facility

☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single bill addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools

☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☐ For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: <http://> _____

☐ For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

(This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.)

2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: FAITH HOME TEEN RANCH

Report Date: June 2015

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2014.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: According to DHS records, the source is Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method.

Your water comes from 1 source(s): Well #1

Opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality: Not being a water purveyor, all communications with consumers are in house with our residents and notices regarding water quality are posted in prominent locations on the property.

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (209) 838 - 7842 and ask for Quality Service, Inc..

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for the contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for the contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water: (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

Table 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER						
Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in last sample set)	Sample Date	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	5 (2012)	0.03	0	1.3	.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	(2013)	36	N/A	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	(2013)	178	N/A	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 3 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	(2013)	8	N/A	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrate (ppm)	(2014)	40.9	39.0 - 42.7	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate + Nitrite as N (ppm)	(2013)	11.8	N/A	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	(2013)	17.2	N/A	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (pCi/L)	(2013)	15	N/A	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ppb)	(2013)	0.7	N/A	5	0.06	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)

Any violation of MCL, AL or MRDL is highlighted. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	(2013)	23	N/A	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	(2013)	520	N/A	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	(2013)	38	N/A	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	(2013)	340	N/A	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Table 5 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Vanadium (ppm)	(2013)	0.021	N/A	0.05	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the action level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead Specific Language for Community Water Systems: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with the service lines and home plumbing. *San Joaquin Valley Teen Challenge, Inc.* is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

About our Nitrate + Nitrite as N: Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of Pregnant women.

About our Gross Alpha: Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

2014 Consumer Confidence Report Drinking Water Assessment Information

Assessment Information

A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL 01 of the FAITH HOME TEEN RANCH water system in October, 2002.

Well #1 - - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply:

- Septic systems - high density [$>1/\text{acre}$]
- Fertilizer/Pesticide/Herbicide Application

- is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

- Farm machinery repair
- Septic systems - low density [$<1/\text{acre}$]

Discussion of Vulnerability

This source has a sporadic sampling history of exceeding the MCL (maximum contaminant level), for nitrates. Nitrates are typically associated with areas that have high-density, on-site sewage disposal or heavy fertilizer use. This group home is located in a predominantly agricultural area, where fertilizer and pesticide use is common practice. Historically, monthly monitoring of nitrates was required at this site. Water quality analyses on file, indicate that this source is currently in compliance with State Standards.

Acquiring Information

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:

Stanislaus County, DER
3800 Cornucopia Way, Suite C
Modesto, CA 95358

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:

Tom Wolfe
Senior Environmental Health Specialist - Water
(209) 525-6700

San Joaquin Valley Teen Challenge, Inc.
Analytical Results By FGL - 2014

LEAD AND COPPER RULE								
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	90th Percentile
Copper		ppm		1.3	.3			0.0335
CuPb01JH Kitchen Sink	STK1239188-1	ppm				2012-09-27	0.067	
CuPb02 Osborne Kitchen Sink	STK1239188-2	ppm				2012-09-27	ND	
CuPb03 Laundry Room Sink	STK1239188-3	ppm				2012-09-27	ND	
CuPb04 Freezer Faucet	STK1239188-4	ppm				2012-09-27	ND	
CuPb05 JH Womens Restroom	STK1239188-5	ppm				2012-09-27	ND	

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS								
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)
Sodium		ppm		none	none			36
Well #1	STK1333605-1	ppm				2013-04-23	36	
Hardness		ppm		none	none			178
Well #1	STK1333605-1	ppm				2013-04-23	178	

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS)								
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)
Arsenic		ppb		10	0.004			8
Well #1	STK1333605-1	ppb				2013-04-23	8	
Nitrate		ppm		45	45			40.9
Well #1	STK1451677-1	ppm				2014-11-18	39.9	
Well #1	STK1438412-1	ppm				2014-08-19	39.0	
Well #1	STK1434744-1	ppm				2014-05-20	42.1	
Well #1	STK1431512-1	ppm				2014-02-18	42.7	
Nitrate + Nitrite as N		ppm		10	10			11.8
Well #1	STK1333605-1	ppm				2013-04-23	11.8	
Gross Alpha		pCi/L		15	(0)			17.2
Well #1	STK1335954-1	pCi/L				2013-06-18	17.2	
Uranium		pCi/L		20	0.43			15.0
Well #1	STK1335954-1	pCi/L				2013-06-18	15.0	
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)		ppb	0	5	0.06			0.7
Well #1	STK1333605-1	ppb				2013-04-23	0.7	

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (SDWS)								
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)
Chloride		ppm		500	n/a			23
Well #1	STK1333605-1	ppm				2013-04-23	23	
Specific Conductance		umhos/cm		1600	n/a			520
Well #1	STK1333605-1	umhos/cm				2013-04-23	520	
Sulfate		ppm		500	n/a			38
Well #1	STK1333605-1	ppm				2013-04-23	38	
Total Dissolved Solids		ppm		1000	n/a			340
Well #1	STK1333605-1	ppm				2013-04-23	340	

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS								
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)
Vanadium		ppm		NS	n/a			0.021
Well #1	STK1333605-1	ppm				2013-04-23	0.021	

San Joaquin Valley Teen Challenge, Inc.

CCR Login Linkage - 2014

FGL Code	Lab ID	Date_Sampled	Method	Description	Property
Routine #1	STK1430622-1	2014-01-21	Coliform	Bacti01 Middle of Driveway HB	Bacteriological Monitoring-1
	STK1434790-1	2014-05-20	Coliform	Bacti01 Middle of Driveway HB	Bacteriological Monitoring-1
	STK1435853-1	2014-06-17	Coliform	Bacti01 Middle of Driveway HB	Routine DW Monitoring-1
	STK1439505-1	2014-09-16	Coliform	Bacti01 Middle of Driveway HB	Bacteriological Monitoring-1
	STK1450848-1	2014-10-21	Coliform	Bacti01 Middle of Driveway HB	Routine DW Monitoring-1
Routine #2	STK1431513-1	2014-02-18	Coliform	Bacti02 Osborne Hall HB	Bacteriological Monitoring-2
Routine #3	STK1432388-1	2014-03-18	Coliform	Bacti03 Kitchen Faucet	Bacteriological Monitoring-3
	STK1437281-1	2014-07-22	Coliform	Bacti03 Kitchen Faucet	Bacteriological Monitoring-3
	STK1451678-1	2014-11-18	Coliform	Bacti03 Kitchen Faucet	Bacteriological Monitoring-3
Routine #4	STK1433722-1	2014-04-22	Coliform	Bacti04 Swimming Pool HB	Bacteriological Monitoring-4
	STK1438413-1	2014-08-19	Coliform	Bacti04 Swimming Pool HB	Bacteriological Monitoring-4
	STK1452786-1	2014-12-17	Coliform	Bacti04 Swimming Pool HB	Bacteriological Monitoring-4
JH Kitchen Sink	STK1239188-1	2012-09-27	Metals, Total	CuPb01JH Kitchen Sink	EPA Lead & Copper Monitoring
Osborne Kitchen	STK1239188-2	2012-09-27	Metals, Total	CuPb02 Osborne Kitchen Sink	EPA Lead & Copper Monitoring
Laundry Room Si	STK1239188-3	2012-09-27	Metals, Total	CuPb03 Laundry Room Sink	EPA Lead & Copper Monitoring
Freezer Faucet	STK1239188-4	2012-09-27	Metals, Total	CuPb04 Freezer Faucet	EPA Lead & Copper Monitoring
JH Womens Restr	STK1239188-5	2012-09-27	Metals, Total	CuPb05 JH Womens Restroom	EPA Lead & Copper Monitoring
Well	STK1333605-1	2013-04-23	EPA 524.2	Well #1	Nitrate Monitoring
	STK1333605-1	2013-04-23	General Mineral	Well #1	Nitrate Monitoring
	STK1333605-1	2013-04-23	Metals, Total	Well #1	Nitrate Monitoring
	STK1335954-1	2013-06-18	Radio Chemistry	Well #1	Well 1 - Radio Monitoring
	STK1431512-1	2014-02-18	Wet Chemistry	Well #1	Nitrate Monitoring
	STK1434744-1	2014-05-20	Wet Chemistry	Well #1	Nitrate Monitoring
	STK1438412-1	2014-08-19	Wet Chemistry	Well #1	Nitrate Monitoring
	STK1451676-1	2014-11-18	Wet Chemistry	Well #1	Chrome 6 Monitoring
	STK1451677-1	2014-11-18	Wet Chemistry	Well #1	Nitrate Monitoring